

America's Natural Gas Market Challenge

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North American Gas Market

- ▮ North American supply/demand balance is and will remain tight.
 - ▮ Gas consumption grows.
 - ▮ “New frontier” gas supplies are necessary.
- ▮ Gas prices remain relatively high.
 - ▮ High levels of gas price volatility continue.

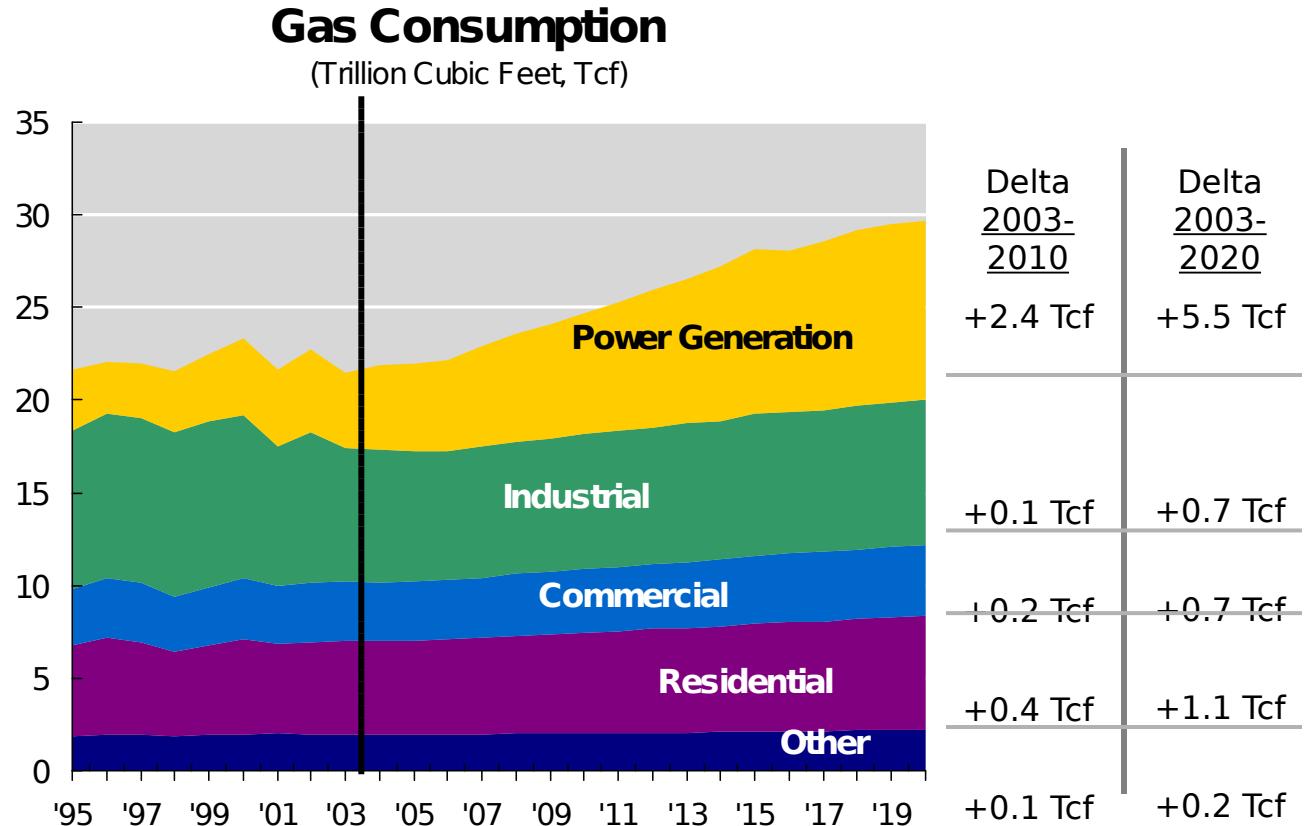
Why are Natural Gas Prices so Volatile?

1. Inelastic structure of supply
2. Inelastic structure of demand
3. Regulatory lags
4. Market imperfection/manipulation
5. Technical/speculative trading



Gas Demand Outlook

- ▢ Power sector will grow substantially.
 - ✓ Over 200 GW's of new gas-based generating capacity.
- ▢ Modest growth in R/C.
- ▢ Industrial will fluctuate around current levels.
- ▢ Price-induced demand reductions may balance the market.



*Source: Energy and Environmental Analysis
(EEA)*

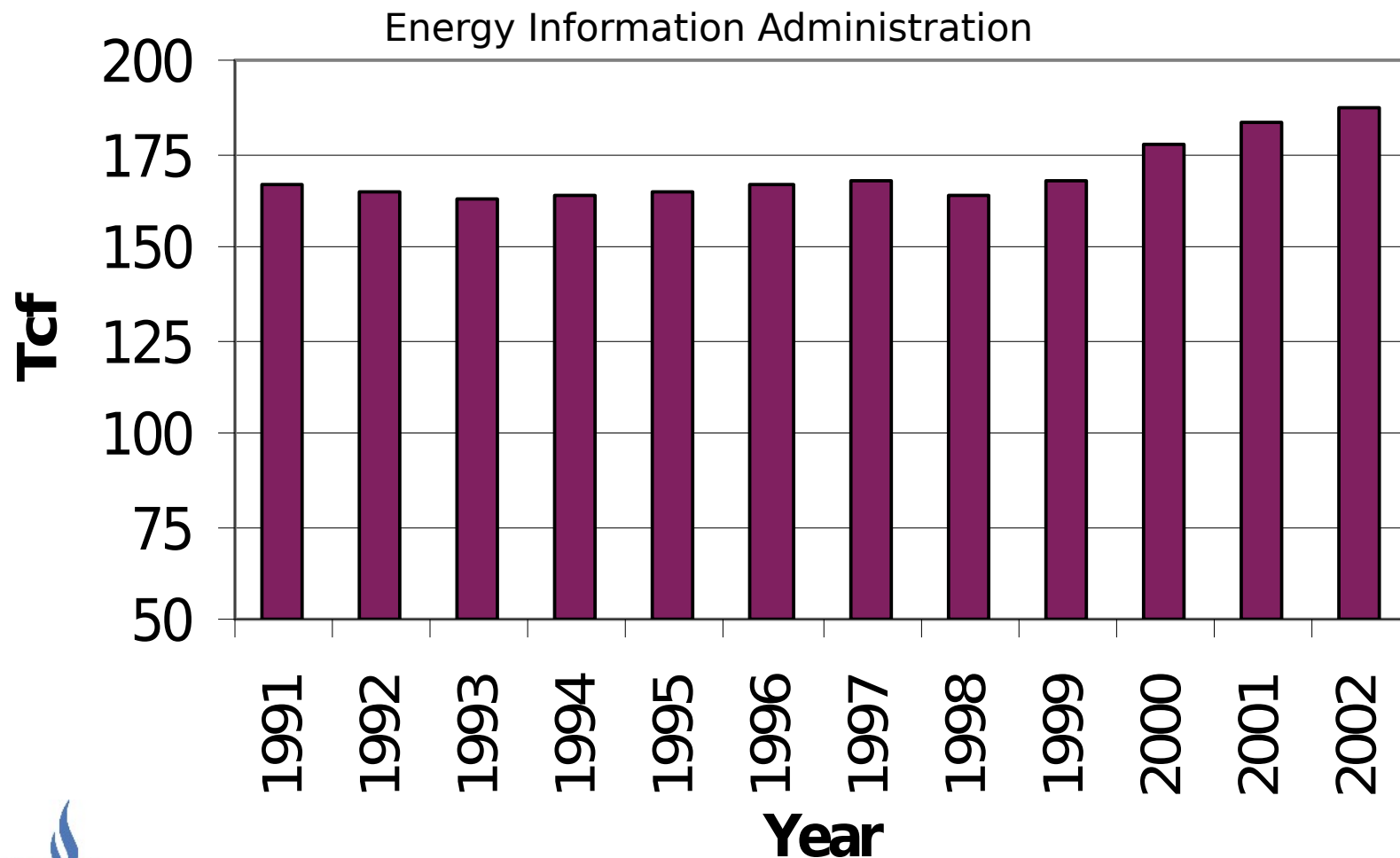
The Fundamental Question

Can Gas Supply Support a Growing Market?

Yes!

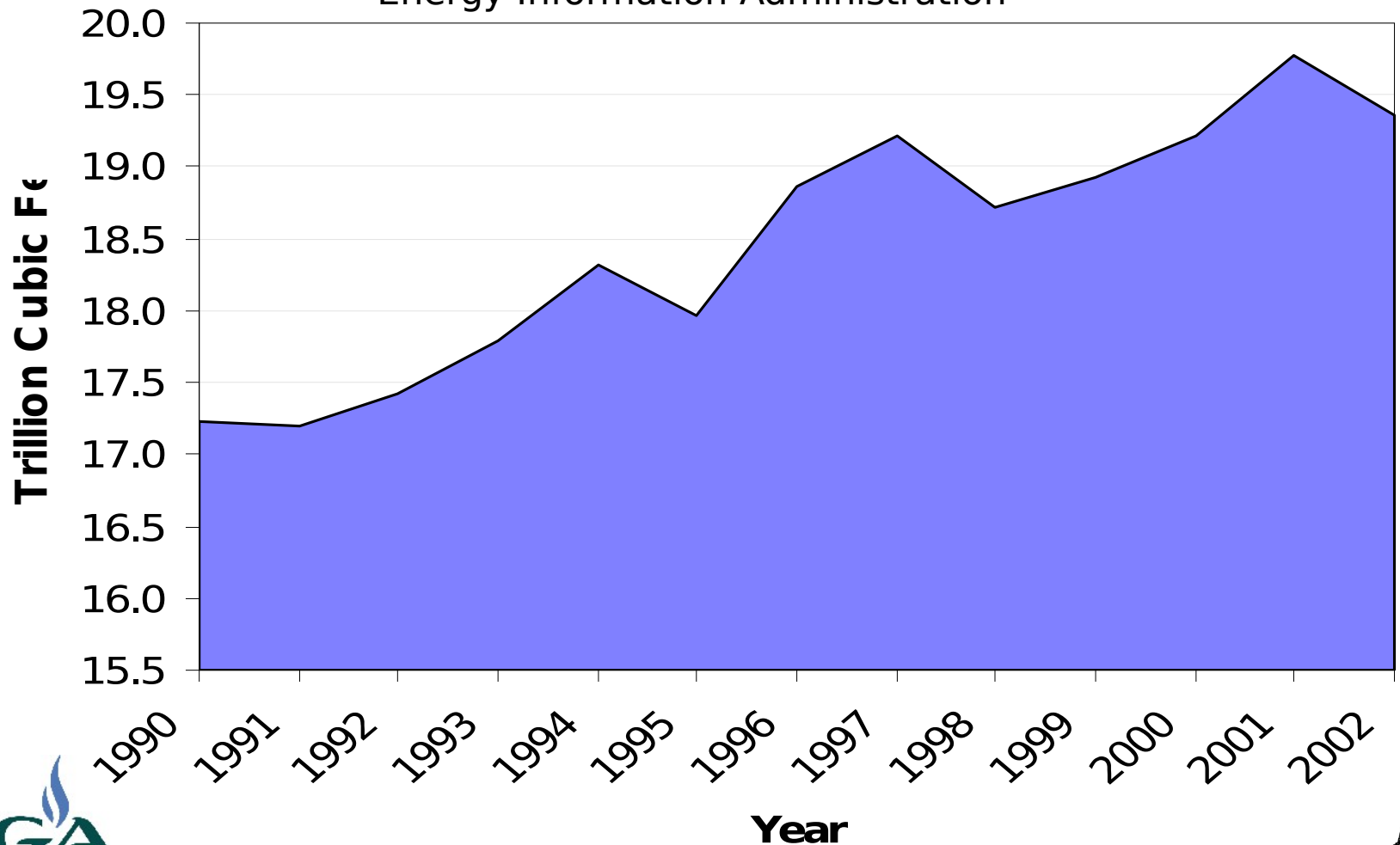
- ▮ Sufficient gas resource is available.
- ▮ Resources can be developed and delivered to the North American market at competitive prices.
- ▮ ***Requires construction of new facilities***
 - ✓ ***Pipelines, storage, and LNG infrastructure.***

Natural Gas Proved Reserves 1991 - 2002



US Natural Gas Production 1990 – 2002

Energy Information Administration

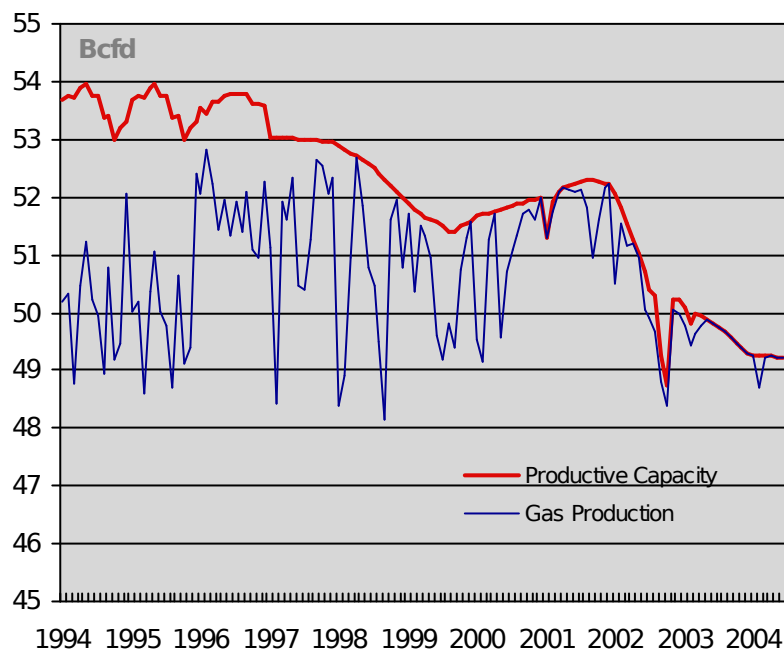


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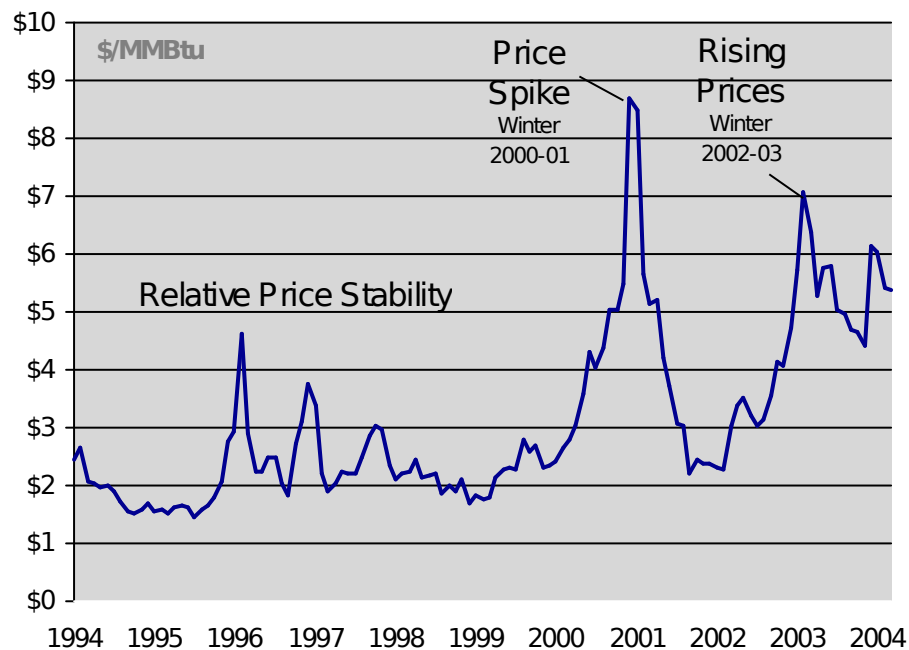


The Changing Gas Balance

Lower-48 Dry Gas Production vs. Dry Gas Productive Capacity

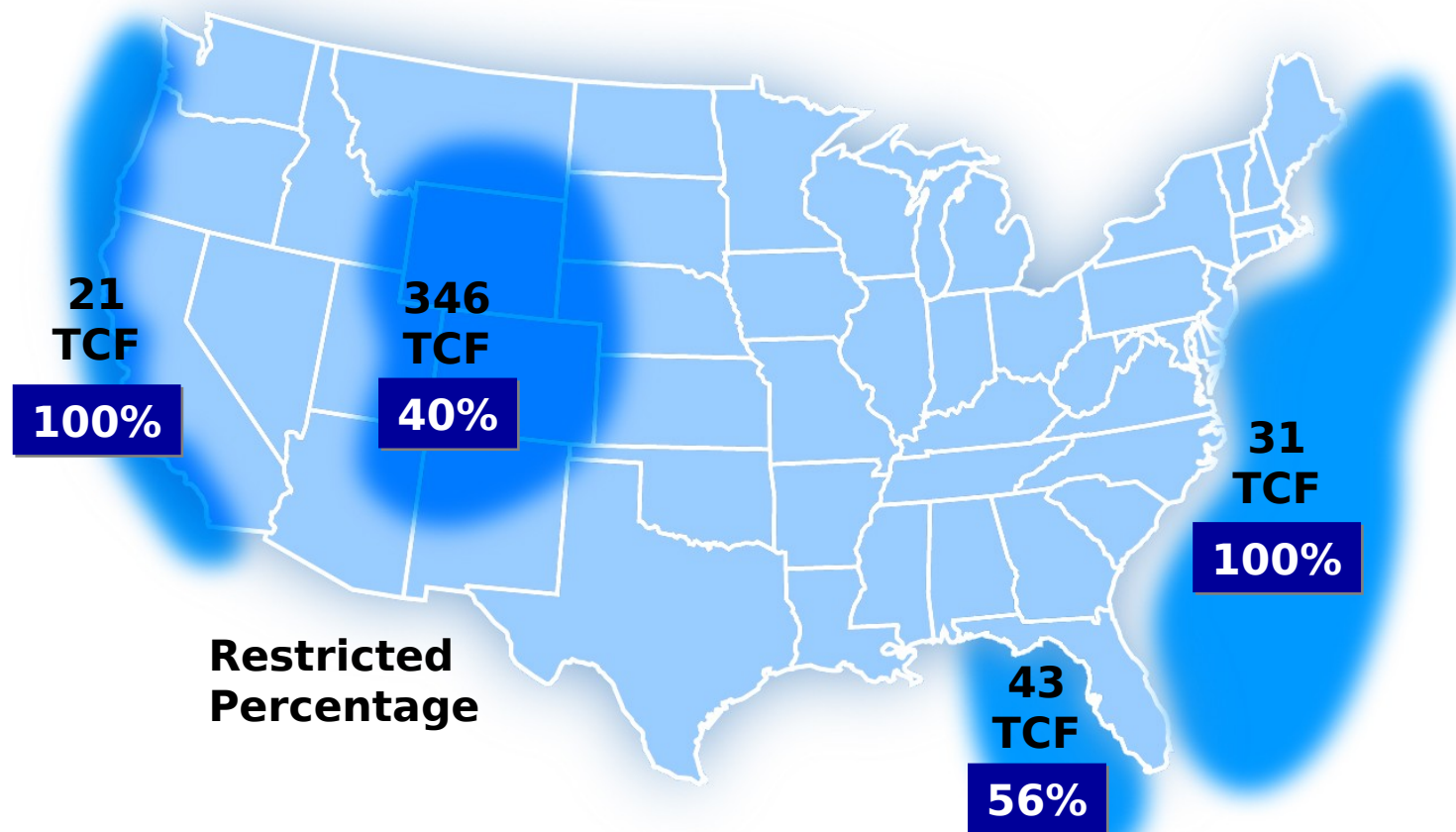


Historical Gas Prices At Henry Hub



Source: Energy and Environmental Analysis (EEA)

Major Portions of the Gas Resource Base Are Not Accessible



Approximately 29 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of the Rockies gas resources are closed to development and 108 TCF are available with restrictions.

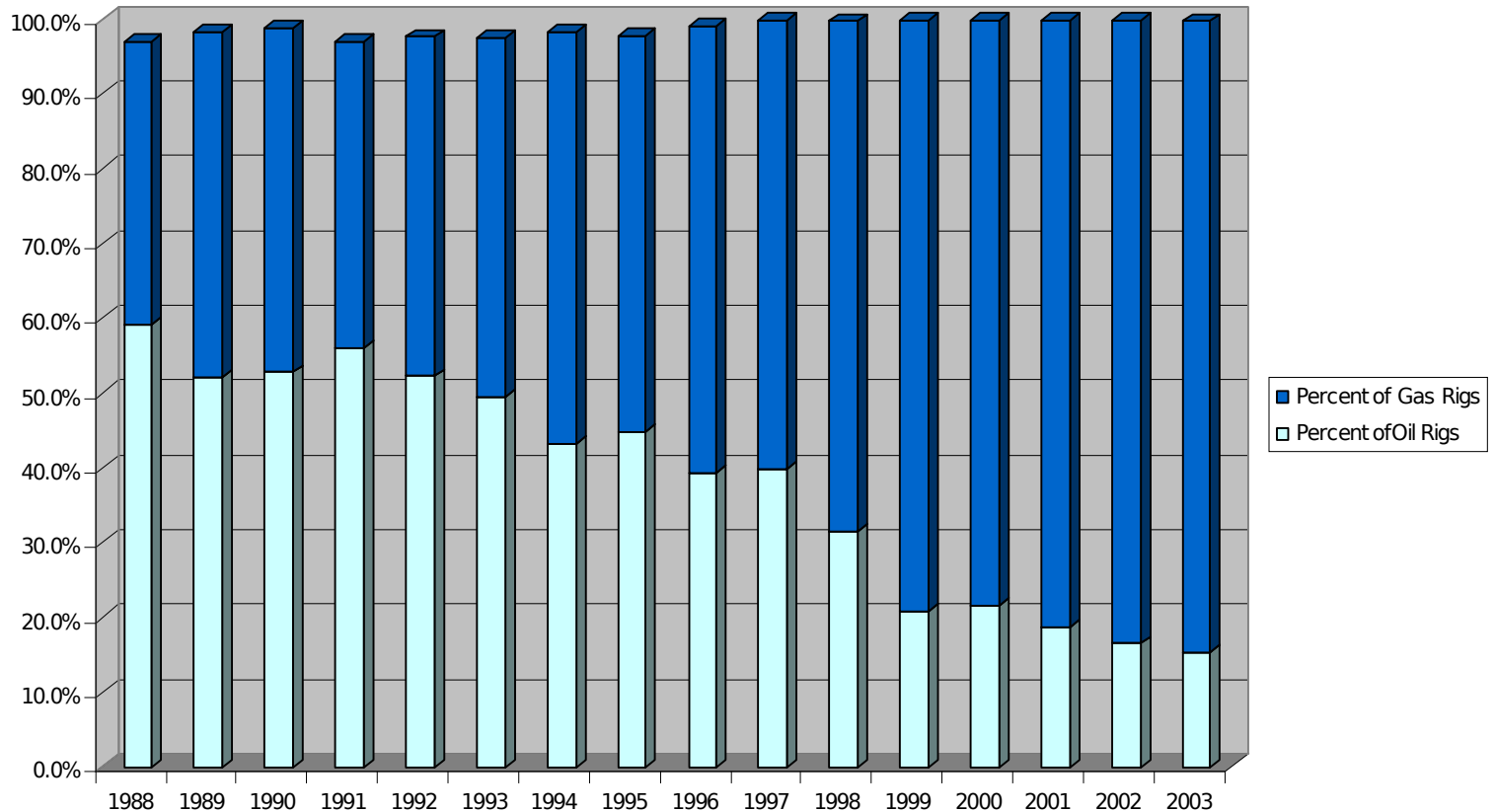


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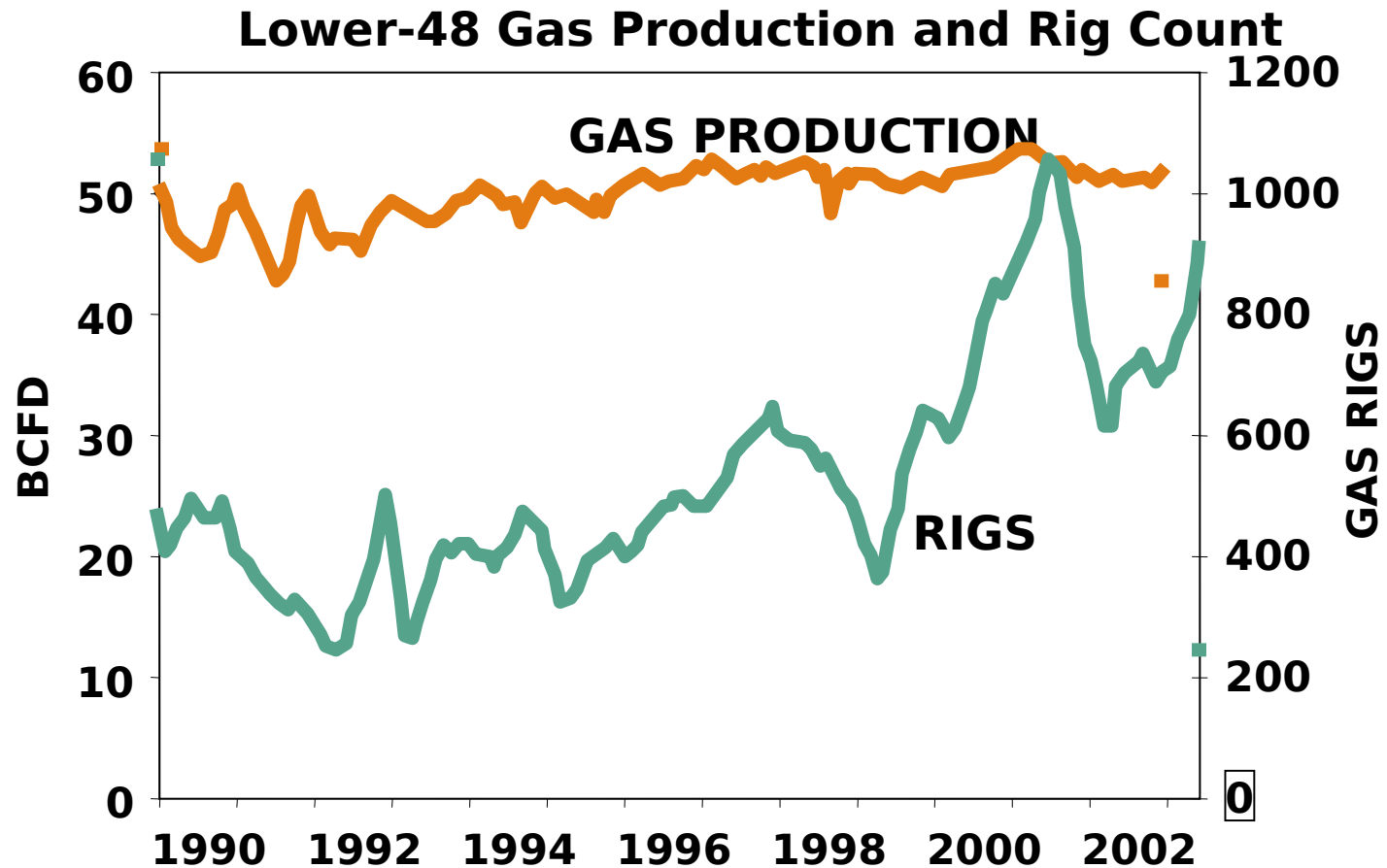
U.S. Annual Percentage of Gas vs. Oil Rigs Operating

Source: Lippman Consulting, Inc.



Production Response From Increased Drilling Has Been Modest

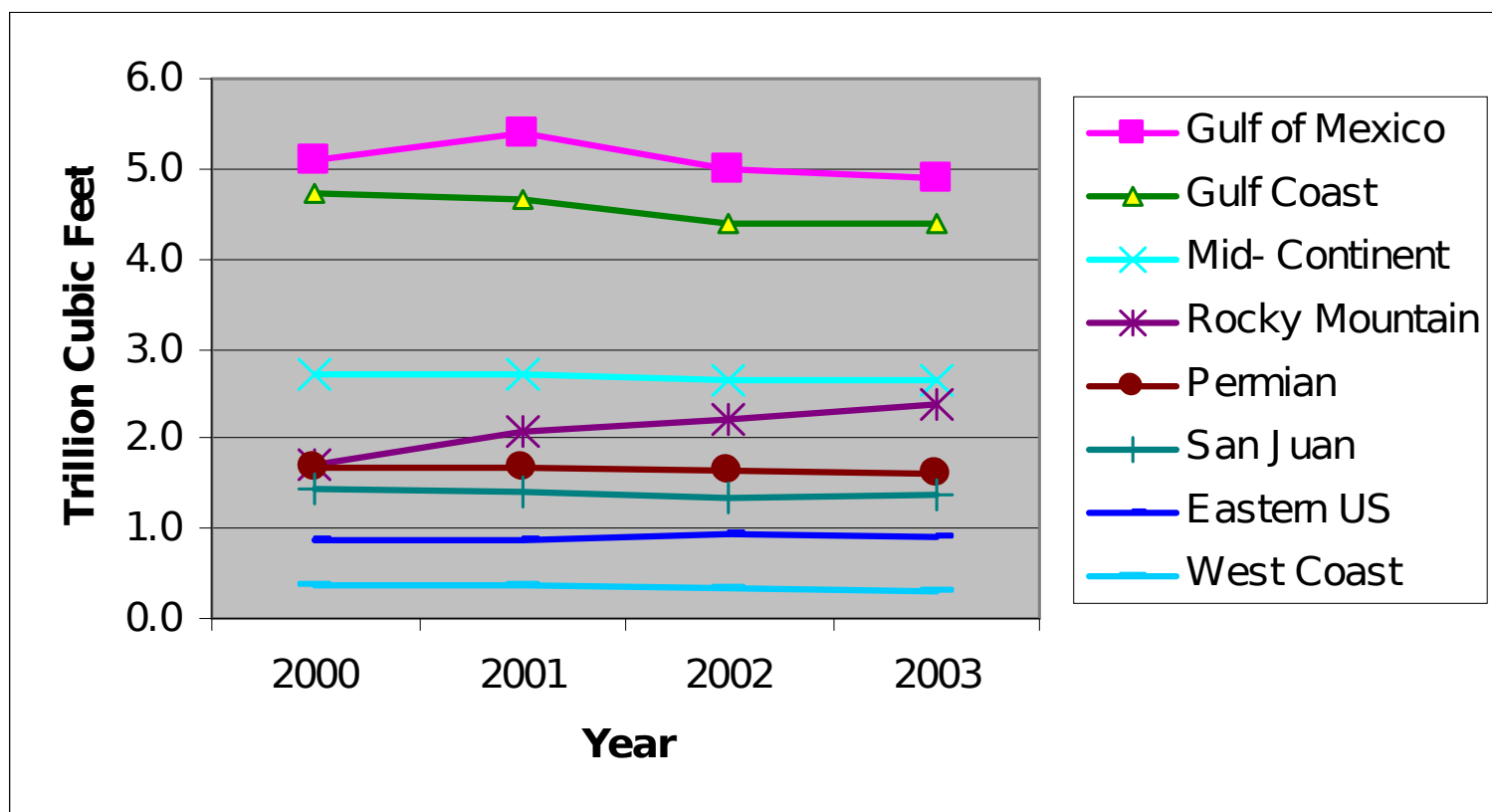
(NPC 2003)



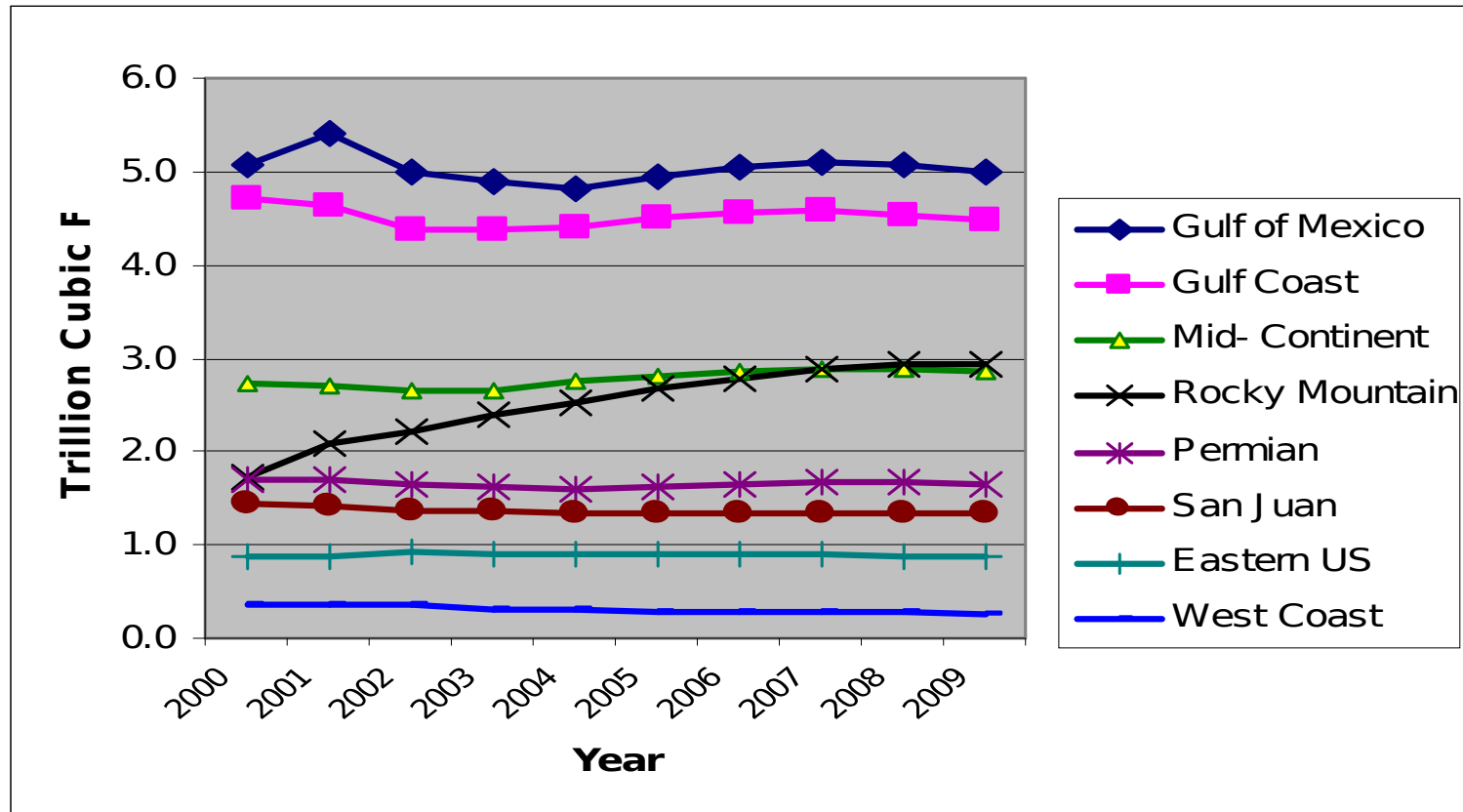
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Lower-48 Annual Gas Production By Region 2000-2003



Lower-48 Annual Gas Production By Region 2000-2009



New Supply Must Come From New Areas...

...But Will Only Come at a Price that Supports Development.



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Source: CMS Panhandle Companies

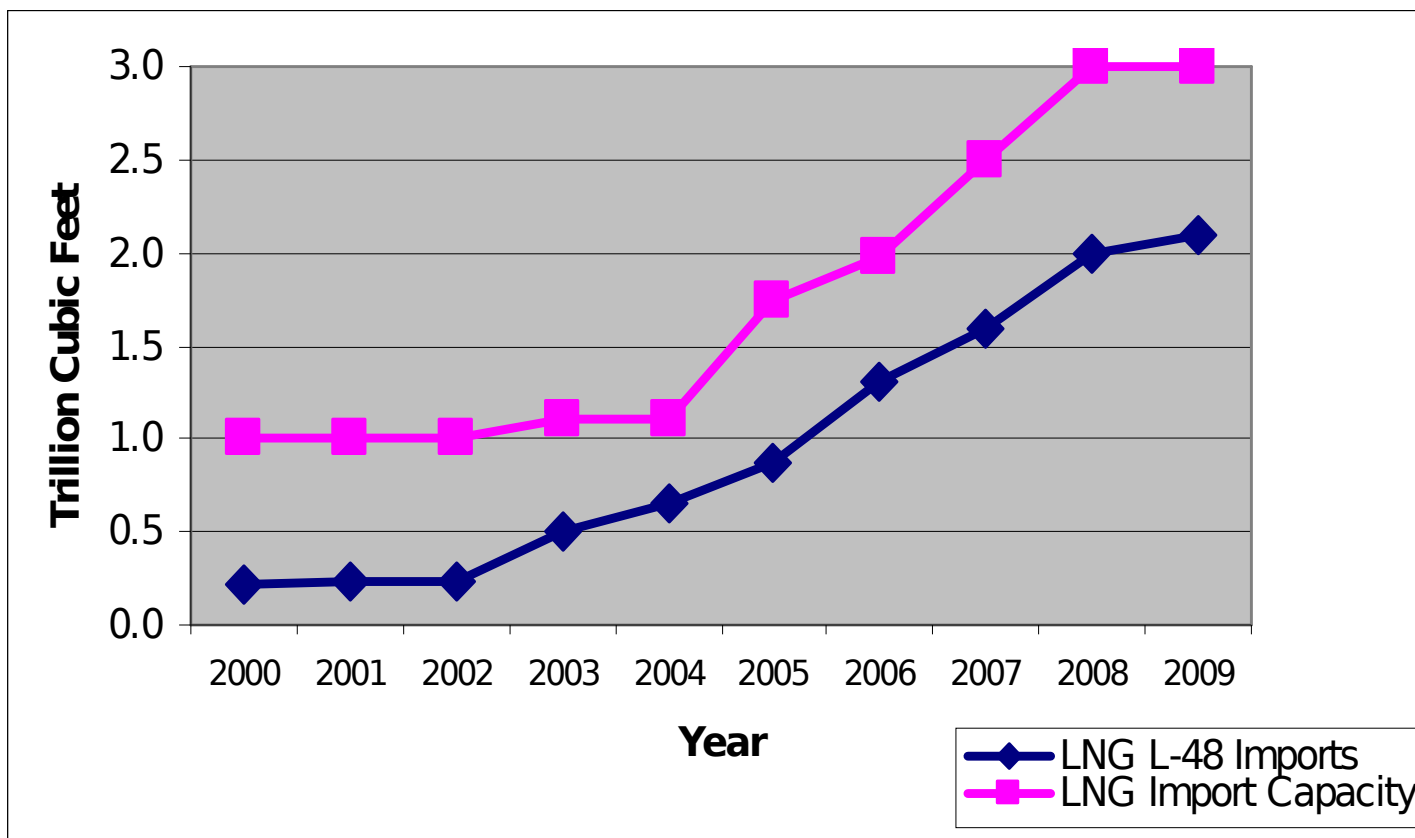
LNG Annual Capacity (Bcf)

Facility	Baseload	Peak Capacity	2003 Capacity	Send-out After Actual	2005
<u>Everett</u>	159	200	158	475	
<u>L. Charles</u>	230	365	238	438	
<u>Cove Point</u>	274	365	66	545	
<u>Elbe Island</u>	163	245	44	292	
Total	826	1,175	507	1,750	

Source: Energy Information Administration (August 2002)



LNG Imports and Import Capacity 2000-2009



Delivered Cost of LNG in the U.S. (\$ per MMBtu)

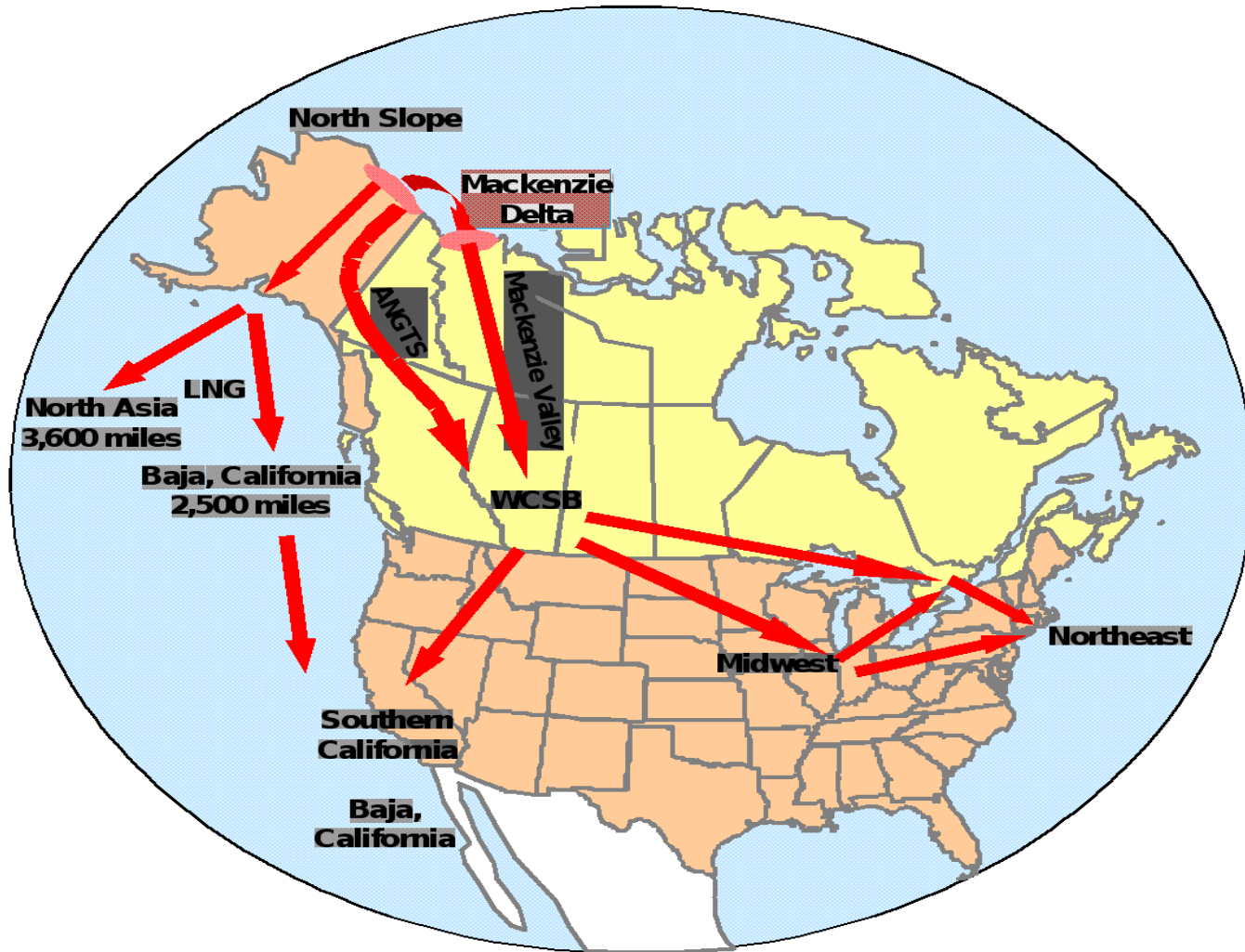
Energy and Environmental Analysis (EEA)

	<i>Everett</i>	<i>Cove Point</i>	<i>Elba Island</i>	<i>Lake Charles</i>
Middle East Production Costs, including processing and transport to liquefaction facilities	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Liquefaction	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Representative LNG Shipping Rates				
Algeria	0.52	0.57	0.60	0.72
Nigeria	0.80	0.83	0.84	0.93
Norway	0.56	0.61	0.64	0.77
Venezuela	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.35
Trinidad and Tobago	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.38
Qatar	1.37	1.43	1.46	1.58
Australia	1.76	1.82	1.84	1.84
Regasification Cost	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total Cost of Middle East LNG	3.41	3.47	3.50	3.62

All imported LNG is likely to be competitive at a delivered cost of about \$3.50 per MMBtu.

Sources: DOE Technical Report Nine, Assessment of Costs and Benefits of Flexible and Alternative Fuel Use in the U.S. Transportation Sector, published in January 1993, James Jensen, LNG Shipping Solutions, U.S. Energy Information Administration, The Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market: Status and Outlook, December 2003.

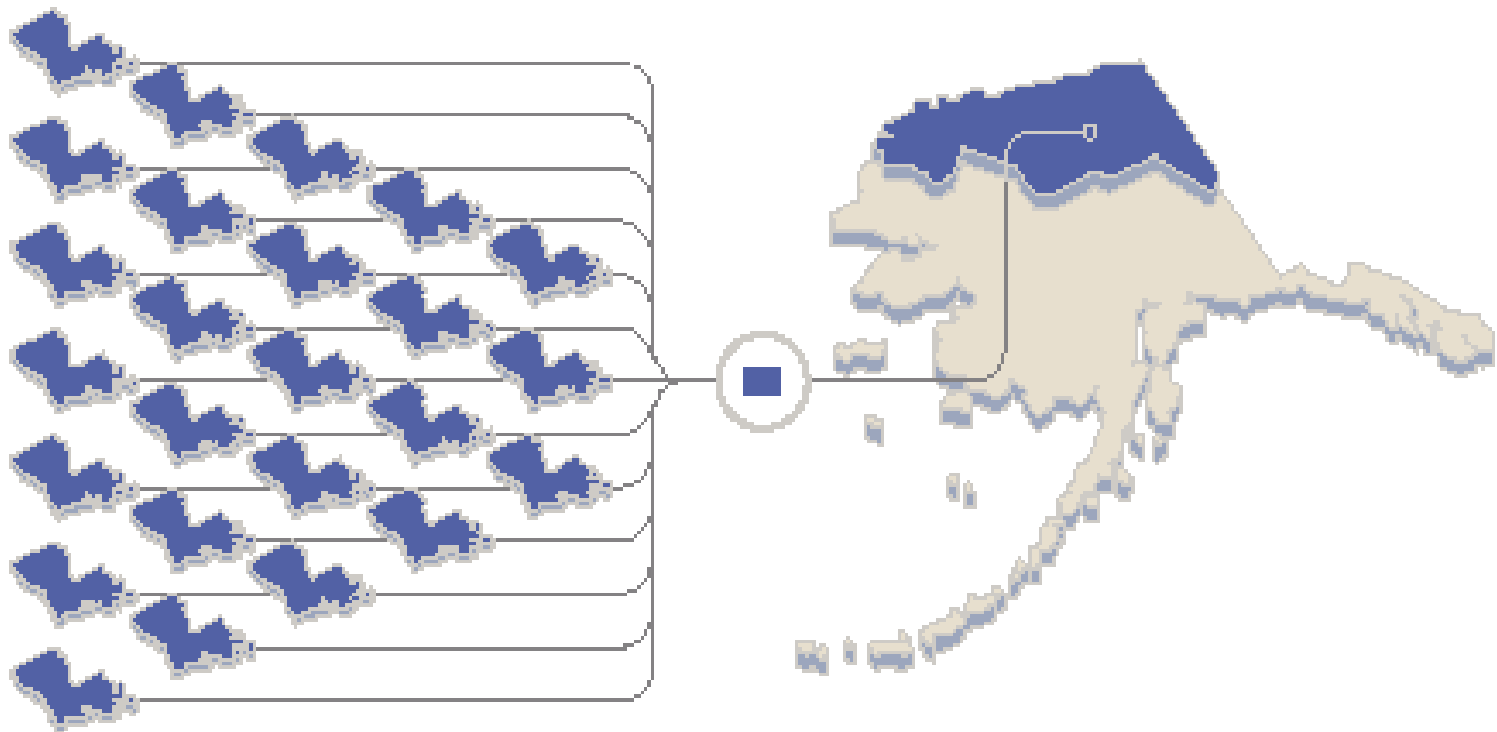
Northern Gas Market Options



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Alaska



25 years of production from onshore **Louisiana** is equivalent to proved gas reserves on the **North Slope of Alaska** alone.



CRITICAL SUPPLY ISSUES – TRADITIONAL SOURCES

LOWER-48

- Declining Productivity
- Access – Real vs Perceived
- Moratoria
- Takeaway Capacity
- Deepwater Activity Level



CRITICAL SUPPLY ISSUES – TRADITIONAL SOURCES

CANADA

- Declining Productivity
- Mackenzie Delta – Pipeline & Heavy Oil
- CBM
- Export or Husband Resource?



CRITICAL SUPPLY ISSUES

NON – TRADITIONAL SOURCES

LNG

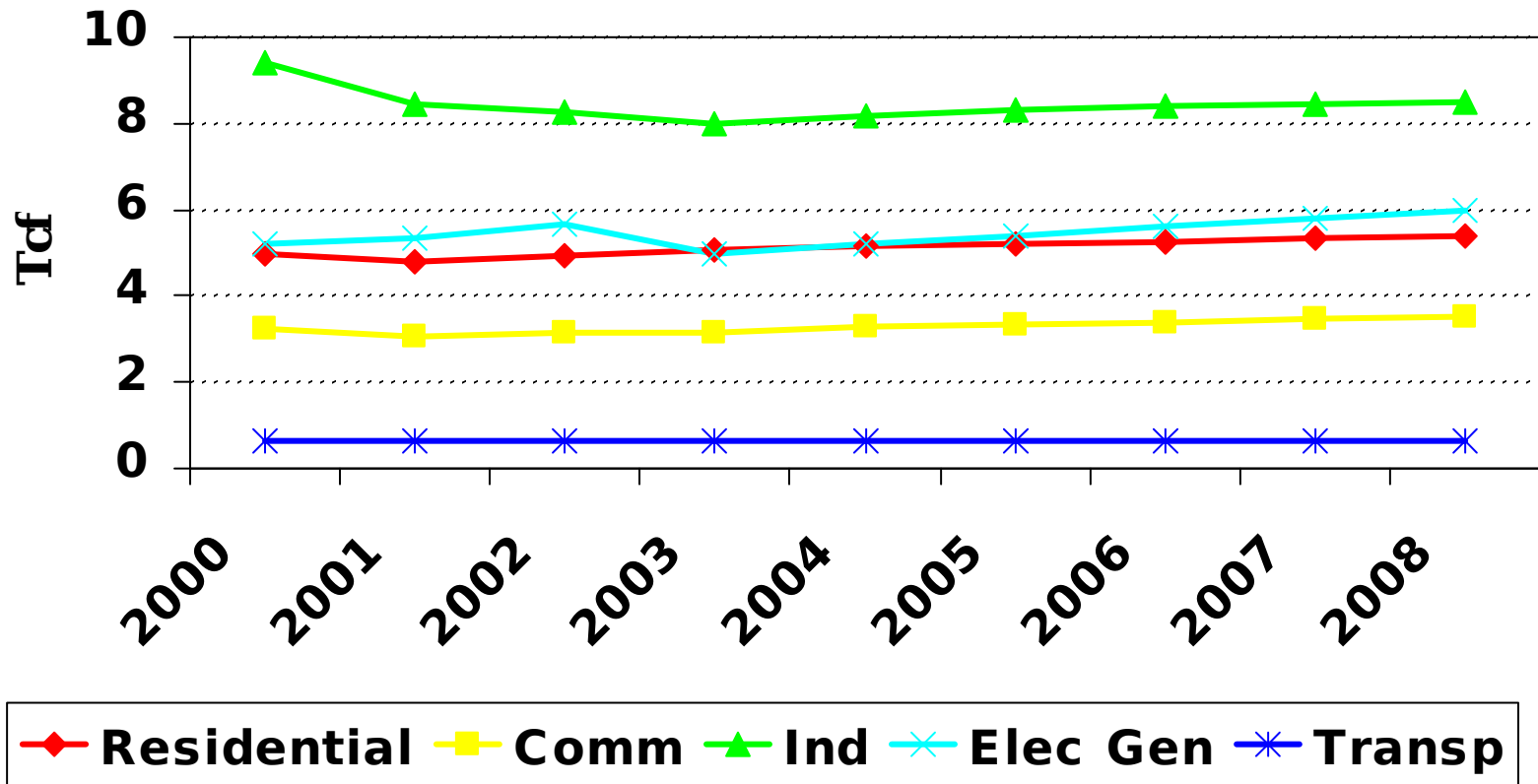
- World View vs “Imports are Bad”
- NIMBY
- Safety perception

ALASKA

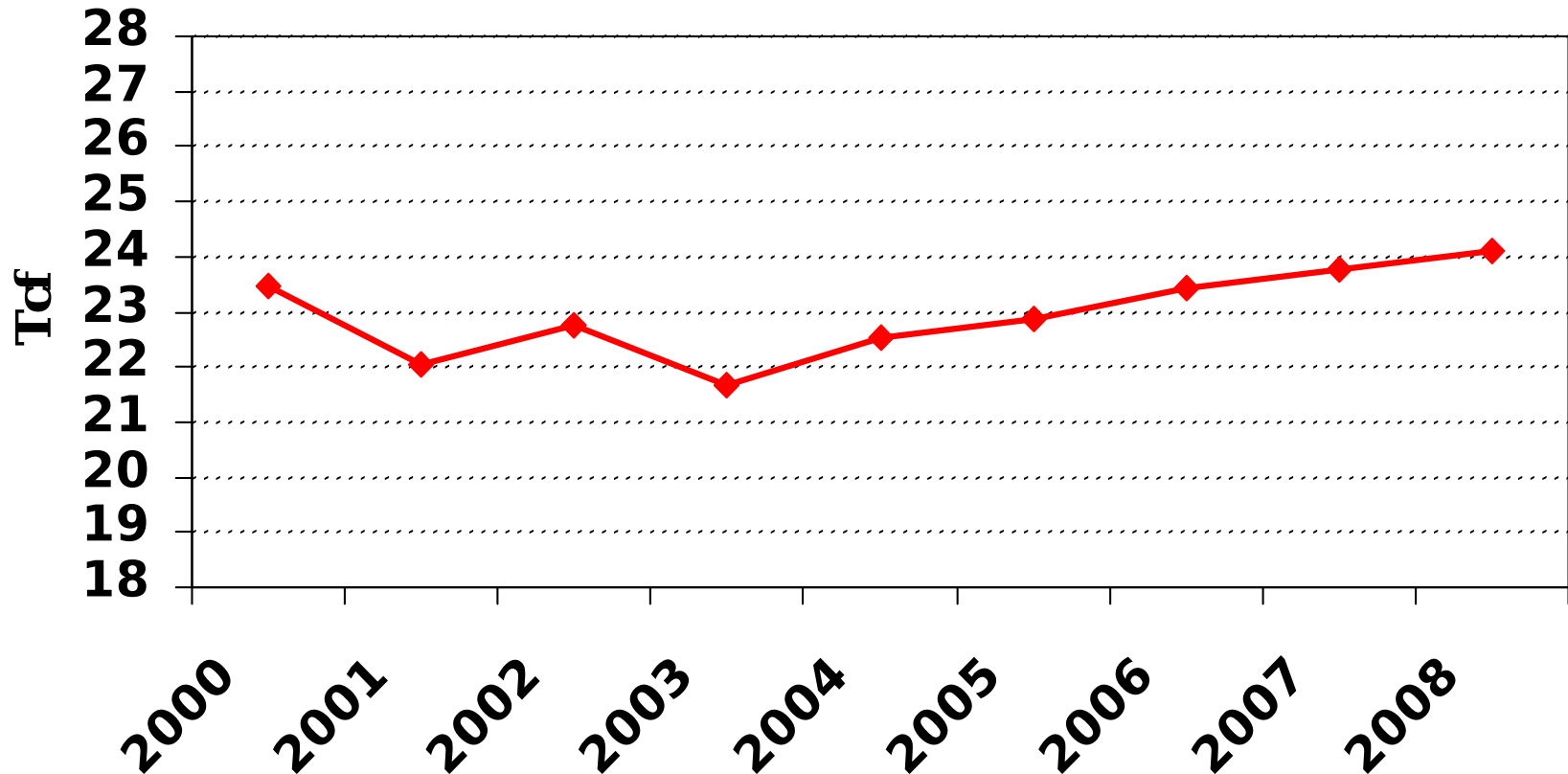
- Justifiable Subsidy?
- Timing?



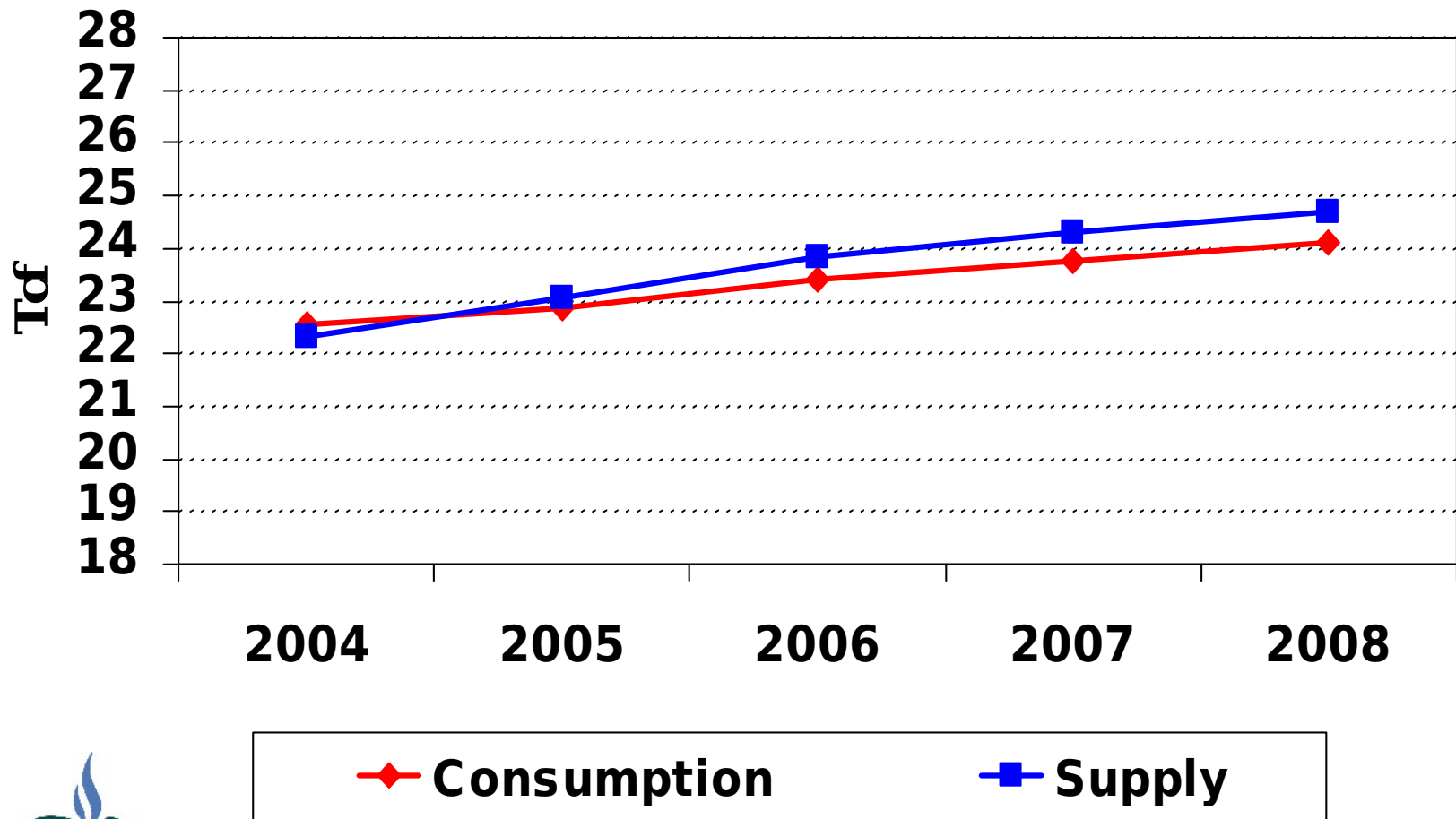
NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR, 2000-2008



TOTAL NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION 2000-2008



POTENTIAL GAS SUPPLY vs. CONSUMPTION, 2004-2008



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What Can We Do?

Short-Term Options

- ❑ Encourage natural gas storage
- ❑ Encourage payment programs including fixed-price contracts and budget and levelized billing
- ❑ Promote energy efficiency and conservation
- ❑ Encourage diversified gas supply portfolios, hedged and fixed-price purchases
- ❑ Encourage LIHEAP funding

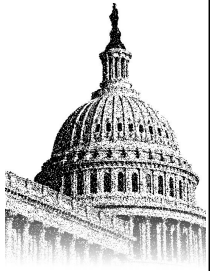


What Can We Do?

Longer Term Options

- Natural gas is plentiful in America
- Encourage balance between economic and environmental values
- Encourage Alaskan supply
- Encourage LNG supply





Thank You!